

## 2 SLA men wounded in attack

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two Israeli-trained Lebanese militiamen were injured Tuesday when guerrillas set off a roadside bomb in South Lebanon, Israeli military sources said. The explosion occurred near the town of Hasbaya, about 16 kilometres north of the Israeli border, said the sources. The charge went off as the militiamen's vehicle was driving by, they said. The two militiamen are members of the South Lebanon Army (SLA), a predominantly Christian force which patrols a self-styled "security zone" created by Israel in South Lebanon. It was the first known attack on the militia since a concentrated missile and gunfire offensive last month in which 15 militiamen lost their lives, along with five United Nations peacekeeping soldiers. Israel responded to the onslaught by massing troops along the border in a show of force.

# Jordan Times

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## British energy minister arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Minister of Energy Alastair Goodlad arrived in Amman Tuesday evening on a visit to Jordan expected to last five days. During the visit Mr. Goodlad will hold talks with Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib on British-Jordanian cooperation in energy-related affairs, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra. Mr. Goodlad, who is accompanied by a number of senior representatives of major British industrial concerns, will familiarise himself with developments in the energy sector in the Kingdom. He will also visit the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and places of interest outside Amman. The discussions focus on the United Kingdom's comprehensive expertise and experience in the energy sector and will explore the possibilities for future cooperation between the United Kingdom and Jordan in that field, Petra said.

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## Talks end on cement industry

AMMAN (J.T.) — A week-long meeting by the Arab Union for Cement and Cement Products (UCCP), ended in Amman Tuesday. A statement issued by the meeting said that delegates underlined the importance of the employment of modern technology and equipment for the sake of combating pollution caused by the cement industry in the Arab World. They also called for more studies and research programmes to be undertaken for finding alternative sources and organising training courses for staff employed in the cement industry.

## U.S. and Israel to hold exercises

HAIFA (AP) — The commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet said Tuesday the American and Israeli navies would take part in joint exercises in the Mediterranean, including anti-submarine manoeuvres. Vice Admiral Kendall Maranville told AP that the destroyer USS Nicholson would arrive in Israel later this month for the manoeuvres.

## Martens offers to quit

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens told parliament Tuesday he had offered the resignation of his four-party coalition government to King Baudouin but the head of state had yet to accept it. "His Majesty the King is withholding his decision," he told a crowded chamber of deputies. The 50-year-old prime minister made his announcement after he failed to settle a long-running row that has split his centre-right coalition of Dutch and French-speakers before an important parliamentary debate.

## Gandhi warns Pretoria

CANBERRA (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi began a visit on Tuesday aimed at forging closer political ties with Australia by warning there was little time to pull South Africa from "confederation." India and Australia have taken a tough common stance in support of sanctions to help end apartheid there. "There is still time — but very little time — to pull South Africa from the brink of confederation," Mr. Gandhi said at a dinner hosted by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

## Iranians stage demonstration

AMMAN (J.T.) — More than 50,000 Iranians demonstrated in Tehran's Azadi Square and Mohammad Ali Jannat street on Oct. 10 in support of four Iranian athletes who defected during last month's Asian Games in Seoul, South Korea, the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, Iranian underground group said in a text received at the Jordan Times. The text said the demonstrators set out after a soccer game from the Azadi stadium in west Tehran, shouting "Down with Khomeini... long live Massoud Rajavi".

## INSIDE

- \* American held in Iran said to have confessed to CIA spying, page 2
- \* Joint service committee studies medical proposals for occupied West Bank, page 3
- \* Boundaries poorly reflect economic demands, page 4
- \* Experts urge Muslim cities to clean up, page 5
- \* Controversial yacht New Zealand remains unbeaten, page 6
- \* S. Arabia wants overhauling of OPEC quotas, page 7
- \* Officials discuss U.S. arms sales to India, page 8

## Gorbachev hails Iceland summit and leaves door open for arms accords

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday hailed his weekend summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a major event despite the absence of any arms control agreement and left the door open for talks to arrive at U.S.-Soviet arms control agreements.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a resolute 65-minute address on Tuesday, also warned the United States against trying to undermine Kremlin leadership and said Washington would never succeed in dictating policy to Moscow. Mr. Gorbachev, seemingly more collected than at his news conference immediately after the Iceland summit broke up without agreement on Sunday, reiterated that the meeting was useful. But he made no predictions in his Tuesday speech about when he would meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan again, or about future progress towards superpower arms control. He also made clear that he

remains resolutely opposed to U.S. development of space weapons under the proposed strategic defence initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars."

"After Reykjavik it is clearer than ever for everyone that SDI is the symbol of obstruction to the cause of peace, the epitome of military schemes, of the unwillingness to remove the nuclear menace looming over mankind. There can be no other interpretation," Mr. Gorbachev said.

He described his efforts at Reykjavik, Iceland, summit, saying he tried to convince Mr. Reagan to agree to "major measures which, if they had been

accepted, would have ushered in a new epoch in the history of humanity, a nuclear-free epoch."

He said: "It prepared a possible step forward for a real shift for the better provided the United States at long last adopts a realistic position and abandons its illusions in assessments."

Mr. Gorbachev remained optimistic that the efforts towards arms agreement have not ended, but indicated the next step is up to the Americans.

"The meeting which took place in Reykjavik was an event of great importance," Mr. Gorbachev said in his first public comment on the summit since returning from Iceland on Monday.

"A qualitatively different situation has been created," he said. "The meeting was useful. It prepared a possible step forward, to a real change for the better, if the United States moves to realistic positions and gives up its illusions."

Mr. Gorbachev accused the United States of making "two

(Continued on page 3)

## 'Sharon visited Tehran'

BAGHDAD (AP) — An Iraqi newspaper said on Tuesday Israeli cabinet minister Ariel Sharon paid a secret two-day visit to Tehran last week and conferred with Iranian President Ali Khamenei. The newspaper also predicted increased Iranian-Israeli cooperation when Yitzhak Shamir takes over the Israeli premiership. The daily Al Thawra, organ of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party, said Sharon also delivered to Khamenei messages from Shamir pledging support for Iran in its war with Iraq. Another Iraqi newspaper, Al Junhoriya, also reported the Sharon visit. Both reports did not name any source. "It seems that the upcoming stage, when Yitzhak Shamir becomes prime minister (of Israel), will witness more development in relations between Tehran and Tel Aviv," said Al Thawra in its article. "This is the content of the messages Sharon relayed from Shamir to Khamenei," it said. The daily said that Shamir "sent Sharon to Tehran to inform Khamenei that (Israel) is ready to support Iran and aid it militarily and politically in its war against Iraq."

Israel is reportedly one of the sources for a flow of arms to the Iranians that has enabled Tehran to continue the war and reject peace proposals from Baghdad. Iran has publicly condemned Israel on many occasions.

## Peres and Shamir fail to settle wrangle over Modai

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Caretaker Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met Tuesday in emergency session but failed to defuse a dispute over political appointees that has threatened their planned job swap.

The two leaders were unable to resolve their differences after a 45-minute meeting, and it was still not clear when the long-planned job rotation could take place. "No change," the tattered Shamir told reporters as he emerged from the prime minister's office. He declined further comment.

"Nothing has been achieved," said Labour's Secretary-General Uzi Bar-Am.

Mr. Bar-Am told a news conference he expected the rotation to go through but warned his party would block it if the right-wing Likud refuses to meet Labour demands regarding political appointments.

"The rotation is in a state of crisis," Mr. Bar-Am said. "If Yitzhak Shamir doesn't agree to any of the points I list right now, I'm going to call an assembly of the Labour Party on Thursday to decide the future of the government."

Likud wants to restore former Justice Minister Yitzhak Modai to the cabinet, a move Labour opposes because Mr. Peres ousted Mr. Modai of the Likud bloc for his sharp criticism of the Labour-led government.

In addition, Likud wants to appoint ministers to deal with Soviet Jewish immigration, Israeli

Arabs and Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Labour contends the new appointees could rob Labour ministers of some power.

Mr. Bar-Am said two Labour ministers were negotiating the demands with Likud representatives.

A Shamir aide told Reuters: "There's a lot of teeth-grashing going on now. Peres is trying to look out for his boys. But the rotation will go through."

Parliament was to have voted in the 70-year-old Shamir to succeed Mr. Peres on Tuesday. A Knesset announcement said the scheduled session was postponed until Wednesday.

The delay deepened acrimony between Labour and Likud, the main partners in the factious nine-member coalition.

A Likud official said Labour balked at the last minute to Mr. Modai's return in a "bribe" tactic aimed at pressuring Mr. Shamir to appoint Mr. Peres's cabinet secretary, Yossi Beilin, ambassador to Washington.

Labour has also opposed Mr. Shamir's plan to give Likud minister-without-portfolio Moshe Arens responsibility for Soviet Jewish immigration, now supervised by Labour Absorption Minister Yaacov Tzur.

The wrangling followed Mr. Peres's resignation on Friday after 25 months as prime minister. Under the power-sharing accord, Mr. Shamir will serve an equal term as Israel's leader.

## King, Queen return home

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned home on Tuesday after a nine-day visit to India.

During the visit, the King held talks with Indian President Zail Singh and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the current Middle East situation with special focus on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the six-year-old Gulf war.

The King also discussed with the Indian leaders bilateral relations and scopes for increased cooperation.

Later the King told reporters he foresaw a "very, very bright future" for relations between Jordan and India.

During their stay in India, the King and Queen visited monuments for India's past leaders, including independence leader Mahatma Gandhi and prime ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The King and Queen later visited the Taj Mahal, former royal palaces in Rajasthan and an aircraft plant in Bangalore before beginning a four-day vacation in the coastal resort of Goa.

It was the King's second state visit to India. He visited India in 1963 when Mr. Nehru was prime minister. The King also paid a working visit to India in 1984 to attend the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

## Stop-over at Bahrain

On their way home from India on Tuesday, the King and Queen made a stop-over at Bahrain. The King held talks with the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, on Jordanian-Bahraini relations and current Arab affairs.

The King and Queen made a stop-over in Oman on their way to India on Oct. 5. They were the guests of Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman.

Upon their return home, King Hussein and Queen Noor were met by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the King's personal representative. Her Royal Highness Princess Taghreed, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein, members of the Royal Family, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Cabinet members and senior officials as well as Indian Charge d'Affaires Praveen Varma.

Returning with the King and Queen were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor are seen off from Goa, India, on Tuesday by Goa Governor Gopal Singh, his wife and senior Indian officials (Petra photo)

## Iraq says Iranian attack foiled and 13 killed in Basra shelling

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its troops repulsed an Iranian attack on the central Gulf warfront on Tuesday as Tehran's gunners continued to pound the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

A high command communiqué said Iraqi forces recaptured Height 654 in the Qasr-e-Shirin area, 170 kilometres northeast of Baghdad, taken by Iranian troops earlier in the day.

"The situation ended in our favour," the communiqué said. Iran said its forces had launched a two-pronged attack and captured the peak.

The Baghdad communiqué said hundreds of Iranian bodies were scattered around no-man's land after the battle for the peak.

In the south, a war communiqué said 13 civilians, including three children and seven women, had been killed in Iranian shelling of Basra, Iraq's second city with a

population of one million.

It said 17 civilians had also been wounded in the bombardment which Iran started at Monday noon for 48 hours in retaliation for what it said were Iraqi air raids on Iranian industrial centres the previous day.

The city, on the Shatt Al Arab border waterway, is only 20 kilometres from the southern front of the six-year-old war.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Tuesday that the countdown for Iran's long-heralded "final" offensive against Iraq has begun.

Mr. Rafsanjani gave no indication about when the offensive would be launched. But the Iranians have concentrated an estimated 650,000 troops along the front, mainly in the southern and central sectors.

Iraq was also reported to have

launched a large-scale air and land attack against rebel Kurdish strongholds in northern Iraq following attacks by Iranian commandos and pro-Iranian Kurdish guerrillas on Iraq's oil heartland.

The Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said Iranian fighter-bombers bombed oil installations in the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk at 2:40 p.m. (1110 GMT) Tuesday, inflicting "substantial damage."

Iran claimed on Saturday that its ground forces had destroyed many vital installations of the Kirkuk oilfield, 250 kilometres north of Baghdad.

Iraq denied the raid took place and said the facility was intact. Reporters who visited Kirkuk on Monday saw no damage. (See page 2).

Iraq said spending billions to beat U.S. arms embargo, page 2

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## Beirut fighting claims 4 killed and 15 injured

BEIRUT (AP) — Warring militiamen battled with multi-barrelled rocket launchers, mortars and machine guns across Beirut's dividing green line Tuesday. Police said four people were killed and 15 wounded.

Thuds of sporadic shell blasts echoed through the war-divided Lebanese capital. Police said 24 residential districts were subjected to shelling on both sides of the 5-kilometre demarcation line.

A half dozen mortar rounds slammed into both sides before dusk despite a ceasefire called before dawn to end the fighting, a police report said.

Tuesday's casualties upped the overall toll of green line battles to 15 killed and 54 wounded this month.

The mid-city hostilities followed the suspension three weeks ago of a government dialogue on a new formula of Lebanese coexistence.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he would seek an early resumption of the national reconciliation dialogue.

Mr. Karami said he was carrying

out contacts with members of his half-Christian, half-Muslim 10-man cabinet to set a date for resuming the dialogue at a location on the green line.

The cabinet talks on political reforms were launched Sept. 2 with Syria's blessing, in a fresh bid to end Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war.

The talks were suspended Sept. 27 when Syrian-backed rightist militias launched an abortive thrust into east Beirut from the city's western sector to reinstate their leader at the helm of the "Lebanese Forces," the nation's largest mostly Christian rightist militia.

Followers of leader Samir Geagea and units of the Lebanese army crushed the thrust by Elie Hobeika's supporters in a day-long fierce confrontation across east Beirut which left 65 people killed and more than 200 wounded.

Syria has been at loggerheads with Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel and Geagea for scuttling a Syrian-sponsored peace pact signed last Dec. 28.

(Continued on page 3)



# Iran said spending billions to beat U.S. arms embargo

By Ed Blanche  
Associated Press

**NICOSIA** — Iran, outgunned by Iraq in the six-year-old Gulf war, is spending billions of dollars in secretive deals for warplanes, missiles and other hardware to beat a U.S. arms embargo, military analysts and U.S. officials report.

So desperate are the Iranians that in one recent deal they even bought back, perhaps unwittingly, U.S.-made M-48 tanks and other weapons that the Iraqis had captured from Iranian forces, informed Western sources said.

The Iraqis put the weapons on the market because their armed forces are mostly Soviet and French-supplied and could not easily adapt to the captured arms, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

That bizarre deal, conducted through Swiss intermediaries, cost hard-pressed Iran \$100 million, with \$10 million going to the brokers in commissions, the sources added.

"It shows just how frantically the Iranians are looking for heavy weapons anywhere they can get it and how much they're ready to pay even though they know they're being grossly overcharged," commented one of the sources involved in the arms deal.

In the past year, military specialists say, Iran has taken delivery of significant amounts of weaponry from North Korea, China, Libya, Syria, Brazil and Europe's arms market.

The Israeli government denies it, but European, U.S. and Arab sources say even Israel has aided the Iranians. Analysts believe that the Israelis consider it in their interest to keep two of their enemies, Iraq and Iran, at each other's throats.

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of suppliers and interests which are not easily explained along standard political lines," the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which keeps track of international arms deals, said in a recent report.

One of the Pentagon's top analysts watching the Iran-Iraq war told AP that Tehran's main arms suppliers run from China and North Korea by sea, and from Eastern Europe by air through Damascus or by sea.

"These two pipelines are good. They're reliable. The Soviet Union is certainly doing some double-dealing through its allies in Eastern Europe selling stuff to Iran as well as Iraq," said the analyst, who spoke on condition he not be named.

China denies it is selling arms to Iran. But U.S. officials have said the Peking government has begun

providing Iran with J-7 fighters, an improved version of the Soviet-built MiG-21.

Like Moscow, Peking also sells arms to Iraq. \$1.5-billion worth in 1979-83, says the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The respected International Institute of Strategic Studies in London reports that China agreed in March 1985 to provide Iran with at least 50 J-7s, along with tanks, artillery, multi-rocket launchers and surface-to-air missiles in a \$1.6-billion deal.

Some Western military specialists believe Iran has already taken delivery of a dozen J-7s, apparently shipped through Pakistan. They would be the first replacement combat planes Iran has received since the war began in September 1980.

Against Iraq's estimated 500 warplanes, Iran now has only 60 to 80 serviceable combat aircraft, Western specialists and Arab diplomats say.

The Iranians have a 3-to-1 edge in manpower. But their military capabilities are limited by equipment shortages caused by heavy combat losses and a lack of spares — from microchips for computerised weapons systems to gun barrels for artillery pieces.

The United States imposed its arms embargo in 1979 after Iranian revolutionaries stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran and seized diplomats as hostages. The embargo also bars third countries, such as Israel, from passing on U.S.-made military hardware to Iran.

Before Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was toppled by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution in 1979, the Iranian arsenal was filled with American-made weapons. Once the embargo was ordered, Iran was forced to turn to the black market to maintain the U.S.-built warplanes and other weapons systems.

This back-channel supply system seems to have succeeded and may be reflected in Iran's increasingly aggressive battlefield tactics, analysts say.

But two major illegal arms pipelines, said to have involved more than \$3 billion in deals, were shut down by U.S. authorities in recent months.

Seventeen people are awaiting trial in the United States for allegedly planning shipments to Iran that included F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, F-5 fighters,

C-130 transport planes, 200 Python air-to-air missiles, cluster bombs, Howitzers, tank engines and 7,000 shoulder-fired TOW anti-tank guided missiles.

Among the defendants are retired Israeli army General Avraham Bar-Am, two private Israeli arms dealers, and Samuel Evans, a London-based American lawyer who allegedly was tied to three other conspiracies to ship jets, missiles and other weapons to Iran.

Many of the arms were to have been shipped from Israel with false papers listing Turkey and the Philippines as destinations, according to prosecution documents.

Denmark's Industry Ministry has asked police to investigate allegations by that nation's Seamen's Union that a Danish freighter carried weapons from the Israeli port of Eilat to Iran's Bandar Abbas Port four times over the past year.

Israeli officials deny such shipments have been made, and say Gen. Bar-Am was not authorised to sell Israeli weapons. In a second major case, U.S. federal agents broke up a U.S.-based ring that for 4½ years had diverted navy F-14 aircraft parts to Iran.

Despite these setbacks to Iranian arms procurement, military specialists in Washington and London say Iran has acquired large quantities of the U.S.-made TOW anti-tank missiles, essential to combat Iraq's preponderance in armour. The missiles have been bought from European stocks through arms dealers, often via Libya.

The missile deals underline just how much the Iranians are prepared to pay. A TOW normally costs about \$6,000, but the Iranians reportedly paid \$16,000. Sometimes the prices demanded by arms dealers are too high even for the Iranians, whose oil-exporting economy has been hard hit by the drop in world oil prices.

One well-informed Arab source said Syria negotiated with Belgian arms brokers for 150 self-propelled and towed 155-millimetre artillery pieces for Iran. But the deal fell through when the Belgians doubled the market price to \$1 million apiece.

Israel is not the only close U.S. friend reported to be supplying Iran. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute says U.S.-armed South Korea has provided America-made air-to-air missiles for Iran's F-4 Phantoms.

Informed sources say that on recent visits to Argentina and Brazil, Iran's Foreign Minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, sought to wrap up arms deals with those arms-producing nations.

## Iraqi oil flowing normally

**KIRKUK, Iraq (R)** — Iraq's vital oil exports are reported flowing normally with no sign of damage to the country's main northern, Kirkuk field despite Iranian claims to have caused heavy destruction here.

The chief supervisor of Iraq's export pipeline through Turkey, Abdul Razzaq Hussein, told reporters here on Monday that oil was flowing at the rate of 1.05 million barrels per day (bpd).

In Turkey, the official responsible for the Yumurtalik oil terminal on the Mediterranean told Reuters Monday night oil from Kirkuk was flowing normally.

A group of reporters were flown to Kirkuk, 250 kilometres north of Baghdad to see areas where Iran said its commandos and Kurdish rebel allies had caused extensive destruction during hit-and-run raids on Friday night and Saturday.

But there was no sign of damage to installations at Kirkuk or around the oilfield, Iraq's biggest and oldest reservoir in the limestone foothills of the Kurdistan mountains.

Golfers were happily at play on a course built by British oilmen decades ago as the reporters were taken around installations Tehran said had been devastated.

Kirkuk's 80,000-bpd refinery, said by Tehran to have been destroyed, was working normally. All its towers, storage tanks and other facilities appeared intact.

Reporters taken to the main station for pumping oil through Turkey to the Mediterranean were shown the main control panel.

"The figure 680 cubic metres you are reading here is pumping per hour at 15 degrees centigrade... any oil expert would tell you this means 1.05 million barrels per day," supervisor Hussein said.

The reporters also visited the main degassing station, oil stabilisation plant and another pumping station, all of which seemed in good condition.

The K-1 pumping station, which Tehran said was destroyed, was intact but silent. Sami Sahif, chairman of the Northern Petroleum Organisation (NPO), said it had been closed in 1982 when Syria shut down a pipeline across its territory — "but the Iranians seem ignorant of this fact."

"As you can clearly see, none of these facilities are damaged," Mr. Sahif said, adding that there had been no sabotage or attack at the field for the past four years.

In the mountains north of Kirkuk, reporters were taken to the town of Altun Kupri, which Iran said had been raided along with Kuy Sanji.

The governor of Altun Kupri, Hussein Musa Hamad, denied there had been any fighting. "We laughed when we heard the Iranian claim. Not a single shot was fired in this town or its suburbs over the past three days," he said.

## Gulf media disappointed over failed Iceland talks

**BAHRAIN (Agencies)** — Newspapers along the Gulf region on Tuesday expressed disappointment over the failure of the Reykjavik summit, on which hopes were pinned to help settle world regional problems led by the protracted Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan was blamed for the outcome of the summit because of his insistence on the "Star Wars" project, while Saudi Arabia's Al Jezira newspaper dismissed hopes of world peace and stability or economic and social order "in the shadows of the nuclear terror, now felt by the entire world."

Qatar's Al Arab newspaper said an open-ended return to the cold war was a "catastrophe" for the world.

The Sharjah-based Al Khaleej newspaper advised the Arabs to exploit the differences between the superpowers for their own interests, while Bahrain's Akhbar Al Khaleej advised the bloc of non-aligned states to try to reduce the tension between Moscow and Washington.

The Kuwaiti independent newspaper Al Qabas said that the "spirit of the Reykjavik failure

will be reflected in the Gulf in the form of an escalation of the Iran-Iraq hostilities."

The paper said "states of the region had attached extreme importance on the Reykjavik summit, hoping that the agreement of the two superpowers would help resolve the regional conflicts, including the destructive war in the Gulf."

It said hopes had been raised with reports of an alleged joint plan to this effect reached by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, and that the superpowers voted in favour of the U.N. Security Council resolution on the Gulf war last week.

"The failure of the Reykjavik summit means that any solution to the Gulf war from outside is nothing more than a mirage," added Al Qabas, predicting that Iran and Iraq would now have to settle their conflict on the battlefield.

Lebanese newspapers said the failure of Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan to reach agreement in Iceland had frustrated hopes for a possible solution to Middle Eastern problems.

## American held in Iran said to have confessed to CIA spying

**TEHRAN (Agencies)** — John Parris, an American engineer arrested in Iran four months ago, has admitted he spied for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Tehran newspapers reported Tuesday. The papers carried the transcript of an interview which was said to have run on Iranian television Monday night.

Parris, 50, from Aiken, South Carolina, was quoted as saying he had worked in Iran on various projects since 1969, and supplied the CIA with information about telecommunications installations and projects, black market money rates, rumours about the health of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, rationing, real estate prices and power cuts.

At the time of his arrest Parris was working for Cosmos Engineers, a company based in Bethesda, Maryland, at Iran's main satellite ground station at Assadabad southwest of Tehran.

Iraqi jets attacked Assadabad twice in June and July, killing two workers and disrupting telephone and telex links, and Iranian officials have informally alleged that Parris passed on information which helped the Iraqis stage the raids.

There have been no reports of a trial.

"I confess to my espionage activities," the newspapers quoted Parris as saying. "But I believe authorities will agree with me that the information I gathered was not used to help the Iraqis in their war effort. So my activity was non-hostile."

"Most probably I will spend a long time in prison... I don't think I will be freed from prison before there is a change in relations

between the American and Iranian governments."

Parris was arrested at the Sheraton Hotel in Tehran June 10 after an Iraqi raid that crippled the Assadabad telecommunications centre.

The Iranian news agency, IRNA, quoted him as saying he also passed to the CIA military information he collected after watching a television documentary on arms manufacturing factory.

It said Parris admitted he entered Iran with a forged Italian passport under the Christian name of Giovanni. The agency did not give the family name used on the fake passport.

Parris' sister, Ellen, had said in the United States that the state-run Iranian telecommunications agency had asked Cosmos to provide its American employees working in Iran with non-American passports.

IRNA said Parris confessed that the CIA asked him during a trip home earlier this year to gather information on Iran's oil exports at Kharg, one of the world's largest loading terminals, and the extent of damage inflicted on Iran's oil installations by repeated Iraqi strikes in the six-year-old Gulf war.

Parris, IRNA reported, told reporters he passed information to the CIA through Cosmos "on military activities, oil production, the internal situation, inflation and distribution of foodstuffs."

"The CIA was highly interested in gathering information on the vulnerability of Iranian economic centres," IRNA quoted Parris as saying.

## Hostage's wife heads for U.S. on rescue effort

**BEIRUT (Agencies)** — The wife of American hostage Thomas Sutherland left Beirut for the United States Tuesday to meet with "anybody that I can see and do what I can" to safeguard the release of her husband.

Mrs. Jean Sutherland, 53, offered Oct. 8 to launch dialogue between the U.S. administration and the Islamic Jihad organisation which is holding three Americans in Lebanon.

However, there has been no reported response from either Islamic Jihad or the U.S. administration to her offer.

"I'll be going to Washington then to Colorado... to California and to New York," said Mrs. Sutherland, an English teacher at the American University of Beirut (AUB).

"I'll be back (in Beirut) in a couple of weeks. I hope my trip will be successful," Mrs. Sutherland told reporters before departing Beirut airport for the U.S. via London.

Mr. Sutherland, 55, acting dean of agriculture at AUB, was kidnapped in west Beirut June 9, 1985. Islamic Jihad claims it holds him.

"We're gonna try very very hard," Mrs. Sutherland said.

In all, 19 foreigners are still missing in Lebanon — six Americans, eight Frenchmen, two Britons, one Irishman, an Italian

and a South Korean. Newsweek magazine said in its latest edition that the kidnappers holding U.S. hostages Terry Anderson, David Jacobson and Sutherland are members of a family which might trade them for just three of 17 prisoners now held in Kuwait.

The kidnappers have repeatedly demanded the release of three Lebanese Shi'ites, including one who is a cousin of the family holding the American hostages.

Members of the Mugniyah family are holding Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jacobson and Mr. Sutherland, the magazine reported, adding that the Mugniyahs are Shi'ite Muslims, and are part of the Musawi clan led by Hussein Musawi from Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Instead of insisting on the release of all 17 Kuwaiti prisoners, the Mugniyahs have indicated they could free the U.S. hostages in exchange for the release of the three Lebanese Shi'ites in Kuwait, including the ringleader and bomb-maker, Mustafa Yousef, also known as Elias Foad Saab.

"Strip away their fancy religious and ideological trappings and it comes down to this: he's their cousin and they want him back," Newsweek said.

## PLO expects Israeli attacks

**KUWAIT (AP)** — The chief military aide of Yasser Arafat was quoted here Tuesday as predicting that Yitzhak Shamir, who is replacing Shimon Peres as Israeli prime minister, will order a blitz attack on Palestinian forces in an Arab country.

Khalil Al Wazir, deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian guerrilla forces, who visited Kuwait last week, said the attack would be ordered "in revenge against the Palestinian leadership."

Mr. Wazir, in an interview with the Kuwaiti dailies Al Qabas and Al Rai Al Aam, stressed "we have taken all precautions to foil the Israeli attack."

He said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had information that the Israeli attack will be a two-pronged operation. "We expect them to drive northwards, to reach Sidon with the aim of wiping out Palestinian fighters who returned to Lebanon

to protect Palestinian camps, and launch a surprise air attack to deal a strike to Palestinian forces in one of the Arab capitals where we maintain a military presence," Mr. Wazir said.

The second attack would be along the pattern of the Tunis operation, he said, referring to the Oct. 1, 1985, Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital.

Mr. Wazir said the PLO planned an escalation of military operations against Israeli troops inside the occupied territories. "Palestinian forces wherever they exist do not waste a single minute in training and obtaining new military skills," he said.

He said a far-reaching reorganisation "of the Palestinian forces was under way, and that Arab host countries were helping with the training. "We are also sending personnel to East European and friendly countries for this purpose," he added.

## Briton jailed in Dubai for theft

**DUBAI (R)** — Mark Spalding, 19, one of two Britons on trial here for the murder of a night watchman, has been jailed for eight years on unrelated charges including burglary, damaging property and escaping from police custody.

Spalding, from Jarrow, northeast England, was sentenced on Monday after being found guilty of unlawfully entering nine rooms in two hotels in Dubai and stealing gold and silver ornaments from four of the rooms.

In the process he caused damage to hotel doors amounting to 6,750 dirhams (\$1,700), a court was told.

Later, prosecutors said, Spalding was caught trying to sell the stolen goods. He then escaped from police custody and was at large when the murder occurred for which he is being tried with Michael Brown, 22.

Spalding received five years on one breaking and entering charge and two years on a second, plus one year for theft, two months for escaping from police custody and a month for damage to property.

## TV & RADIO

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<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 ..... Koran 15:55 ..... Cartoons 16:20 ..... Children's programme (The White Wolf) 16:45 ..... Scientific programme 17:10 ..... Sports programme 17:30 ..... The Seal 18:00 ..... A documentary on "The Metrology Day" 18:30 ..... Arabic series 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Message from Calm 20:40 ..... Arab series 22:05 ..... Wrestling 23:00 ..... News in Arabic			
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 18:00 ..... Des chiffres et des lettres 18:20 ..... French series 19:00 ..... News in French 19:15 ..... Aujourd'hui en Jordanie 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 19:45 ..... Varieties 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Three's Company 20:40 ..... Documentary 21:35 ..... Alfred Hitchcock 22:00 ..... News in English 22:20 ..... Deception			
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<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> MW 1260 & SW 7200, 11740, 11925 and 15310 KHz		06:00 News. Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Reports, Sports News and a reading of the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special	







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### Requiem for U.S.' summit?

ALREADY a deluge of explanations, commentaries and analyses has followed the failure of the meeting last week between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik. Now, the effort on both sides is geared to faulting each other for the poor and unsuccessful performance that has dismayed the entire world.

The two leaders have, first of all, to assuage the feelings of the international community which, in many respects, hoped that the Reykjavik meeting would trigger a constructive strategic trend designed to substantially reverse the nuclear arms race which is now set to expand into space. They have also to pacify domestic opinion which has been strongly opposed to the spiralling arms race, particularly in the United States and Western Europe. The NATO allies also have to be told what exactly went wrong at Reykjavik. Before the commencement of the Iceland meeting, the NATO allies had expressed optimism regarding the possibility of an arms control agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the sphere of Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) that would have rendered continental Europe safer and more peaceful.

As was expected, the stumbling block to an agreement at Reykjavik was President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as the "Star Wars" programme. Often in the past, Mr. Reagan has said that SDI could never become a bargaining chip at any arms control negotiation with the Soviet Union, and he stuck to his guns at Reykjavik.

For those who see SDI as a nuclear defence shield stationed in space, we strongly disagree. It is difficult to understand how such weapons can serve only the purpose of defence and not of offence. It is still more difficult to grasp Mr. Reagan's argument that nuclear weapons stationed in space can serve the purpose of ultimately making all nuclear weapons obsolete and redundant.

The all-too-familiar theory underlying Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" was not convincing to Mr. Gorbachev who accused Mr. Reagan of having come to Reykjavik empty-handed. Mr. Gorbachev balked at a summit meeting with President Reagan in 1986 in the United States, though he did agree to hold a summit in 1986. But, at the same time, he has been saying that summits should produce results in the arms control and disarmament field. The Reykjavik session, suggested by him and accepted by Mr. Reagan, seems to have convinced Mr. Gorbachev that Mr. Reagan will not abandon his SDI programme and that no such arms control agreement will be possible in the near future. It appears that Mr. Gorbachev will not abandon his determination to eliminate all nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000, as he has often stated, but not in the way Mr. Reagan wants to do it.

If Mr. Reagan proves unwilling to cooperate in this endeavour, Mr. Gorbachev could even wait for his successor to take over in two years. In the meantime, he may well sing the requiem for the 1986 and 1987 summits he promised Mr. Reagan last November.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Superpower failure

THE superpower meeting in Iceland has ended in failure, and news agencies reports predicted that the lack of agreement between the two leaders will now mark the beginning of a new downward trend in bilateral relations. There has been strict blackout of news about the course of talks between the two leaders, and one has to wait several months to realise the real outcome of the meeting which drew the attention of all world nations. Any friction between the two giants over world issues or problems of mutual concern could leak out some or part of the outcome of the summit meeting. What has only been announced by Washington and Moscow is related to the arms race in space and on earth and the fear of a devastating war. All reasonable people can only express their disappointment with the failure of the summit because such failure means a continuation of the nuclear arms race and the preservation of the state of fear of a nuclear holocaust. But it should also be maintained that agreement between the two superpowers bears dangerous meanings since the two giants agree on matters that can safeguard their own interests with disregard to the interests of the rest of the world, particularly the interests of developing nations. However, the international community can only hope that the superpowers would finally reach agreement on resorting to reason and responsible action that can help alleviate the sufferings of many millions of people around the world.

#### Al Dustour: Superpowers disappoint world

AS preparations for the summit in Iceland were going on, nations of the world were full of hope and optimism that the two superpowers would come up with an agreement with which to end all forms of nuclear arms race. But unfortunately, the outcome of the summit was disappointing for all nations and for all those who had wished that the meeting was a chance for a brighter future for the people of this planet. Regardless of which party was mainly responsible for the failure of the meeting, world nations feel that this failure would have serious consequences, and would escalate tension and give further momentum to the arms race; and above all, would rekindle the cold war between East and West. We share with all world nations the bitter feeling of frustration and concern over consequences and feel that lack of agreement between the two giants would be disastrous for the humankind since the chances of war continue to exist. Perhaps the Middle East question which might not have been discussed in Iceland at all could become the powder keg for a new conflict, and the continual of friction between Moscow and Washington in other parts of the world could lead to total war.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: World peace in danger

THE failure of the superpower meeting in Iceland constitutes a serious setback in the efforts for achieving East-West detente and also a grave danger to world peace to which millions of people look with hope. Whatever justifications Moscow and Washington might come up with, or any blame they place on each other for this failure, world nations would not be convinced, and would continue to demand that the superpowers put an end to all forms of arms race in space and on earth. What most nations are concerned about is world tension, and they look to means for ending friction that might trigger a nuclear, devastating war. Thus, the failure in Iceland is bound to have serious repercussions on the international situation and it would no doubt escalate the arms race not only between the superpowers themselves but also between smaller nations as well. Perhaps, the biggest danger will now come from regional conflicts which are fuelled normally by big nations and which reflect the real and underlying differences between the superpowers. For this reason, we believe that the harm that could be caused to small nations because of the Iceland summit's failure would be greater than that which would be caused to the superpowers themselves.

## Boundaries poorly reflect economic demands

By Riad Khouri

POLITICAL boundaries often make no economic sense. Many countries realise this and are trying to coordinate their economic activities irrespective of political, social or cultural differences.

The African drought of recent years has thrown up an interesting example of such a phenomenon. As Egypt is being forced to cope with the economic consequences of things happening far from its borders. The Nile River literally and otherwise links Egypt to the Sudan, and this simple fact has made cooperation between the two countries imperative.

The Jonglei Canal, a major project in the southern Sudan, is being undertaken with the aim of allowing the Nile to bypass a huge swamp area known as the Sudd. The \$200 million scheme is supposed to allow a colossal amount of water to be flushed downstream instead of

evaporating in the swamp. Of course some of this will be used by the Sudanese themselves, but a lot of vital water will end up flowing through Egypt as well. Work on the canal began in 1974 but was stopped two years ago by southern Sudanese rebel attacks.

More broadly, Egypt is trying to convene talks with Ethiopia and Uganda to see if better use can be made of Nile waters. These two countries are quite far from Egypt, geographically and otherwise, but they both contain important sources of the Nile. With 49 million people increasing by over one million a year, Egypt badly needs to better utilise its water resources. The country now imports half its grain as well as a lot of other foodstuffs, and water is the key to schemes to cultivate more of the desert which makes up 95 per cent of Egypt. The African drought has reduced the Aswan

high dam's water level and forced some cuts in hydro-electric power generation, provoking fears that irrigation may also be affected.

Common sense would seem to dictate a certain measure of cooperation among the countries of the Nile basin. But hard realities don't always prevail when states try to coordinate their economic activities. Further to the west, the countries of the Maghrib have been trying for years now to reach a certain level of cooperation in their industrial sectors. As early as 1964, some of all of them have been trying to get together to coordinate industrial policy, but without too much success.

The Maghrib states began to industrialise in the mid-60's when factories, not farms, were seen as the solution to problems of underdevelopment. National industries sprang up in each state, with no attempt at coordination

with neighbours. According to Burhan Dajani, Secretary General of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, "some industries were established before completing economic and market feasibility studies." This led to, among other problems, the setting up of factories the output of which was several times greater than the volume of the entire national market for a particular product.

To get out of these and other problems, somebody came up with the sound idea of economic cooperation among the Maghrib states.

A list of industrial projects was drawn up whose products were to enjoy free trade among the four countries. Customs duties were to be cut at an annual rate of 10 per cent, and a bank was to be set up to facilitate economic integration. But snags developed, and these

well-meant plans weren't really put into practice. For a start, each country wanted to have the industries within its own borders. Second, planned production was often in conflict with already existing factories. And finally each country wanted projects with fast returns and a quick impact. These and other obstacles, Dajani adds "frustrated this experience which adopted the principle of in-advance distribution of industries among participant countries and in which the products of the joint industries had free access to all member countries."

An important lesson from this and similar experiences in the Third World is that any form of economic coordination requires planning for the future with the stubborn patience which this entails. Industrial and other economic coordination projects

have no fast returns. Benefits only appear in the long run, while in the short term many groups and vested interests are likely to suffer when two or more countries put their minds to economic cooperation.

Whether we're talking about problems in the Nile basin or among Tunisians, Algerians and Moroccans, economic cooperation and coordination can bring enormous benefits and may even eventually lead to a common market of the type which has been so successful in western and southern Europe. For the time being though, it would be silly to compare France and Italy to Egypt and Uganda, but the fact remains that economic cooperation whether or not it tends up as customs or financial union, is an excellent way to make the best of the region's resources.

### Brazilians to write new constitution

By Bruce Handler

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — For the first time in a generation, Brazilians are taking part in one of the most fundamental of democratic endeavours.

They are about to write a new constitution.

It will be Brazil's eighth since it became an independent nation 165 years ago. Hopes are high that this one will last.

The present national charter was banned down — without public debate — by the generals who ruled from 1964 to 1985.

"Brazil is at a very special moment in its history. Now is the time for us to come up with a progressive, workable constitution," Afonso Arinos de Mello Franco, chairman of a blue-ribbon commission that has drafted a proposed constitution, said.

Work on the final version will begin after the Nov. 15 congressional elections. Among other things, the new constitution will determine when Brazilians get to elect a president, something they last did in 1960.

When lawmakers convene the constitutional convention in February, they will have in hand a draft that incorporates suggestions from people throughout Latin America's largest democracy.

"This will not be the final text," Arinos said of his commission's draft. "But it does represent the feelings, hopes, frustrations and complaints of the Brazilian people."

The draft constitution outlaws torture, which is not mentioned in the present constitution. It also makes torture unpardonable, even by amnesty.

A key factor in Brazil's peaceful transition to civilian rule was an amnesty devised by the military junta. The amnesty allowed thousands of dissidents to return home, but it also prohibited criminal charges against anyone in the military government for violations of human rights.

The proposed national charter also gives citizens access to information on them compiled by the secretive national intelligence service.

It proposes reducing the work week from 48 to 40 hours; makes it illegal to employ children under the age of 14 and contains controls on foreign investment.

After a generation of military rule, Brazilians are approaching

the prospect of a new national charter with gusto.

Groups representing women, blacks, Indians, unionised workers and scientists have been appearing on radio and TV and at university seminars, urging Brazilians to carefully choose the legislators who will be part of the constitutional convention and eventually adopt the new charter.

There is energetic lobbying on behalf of a wide variety of causes. Black composer-singer Martinho da Vila, for example, is fighting for strong provisions on racism.

It is not enough for the charter to outlaw racism, da Vila wrote in a newspaper supplement on the constitution published by the University of Brasilia.

"The constitution must say clearly that any citizen has the right to sue, on the grounds of suspected racism, any local, state or federal official who doesn't have blacks at the top levels of his staff," da Vila argued.

The draft constitution was published in the government's official Daily Record and in Manchete, a widely read weekly magazine.

"The constitutional convention will find plenty of material in this draft indispensable to the well-being of the nation on the eve of the 21st century," Senhor, a national magazine said.

Folha de S. Paulo, a leading newspaper in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city, praised the proposals, especially the outlawing of torture. But it criticised what it called the "neurotic number" of articles: 468. The U.S. constitution, by comparison, has seven articles and 26 amendments.

Arinos, a distinguished law professor and former foreign minister and senator, says the two are not comparable. The United States, he points out, also has 200 years of constitutional interpretation by the supreme court.

"As a basic law, there is something even more succinct than the American constitution: The ten commandments. But that's not enough for the practical governing of a country such as Brazil," he said.

The draft constitution calls for a government combining elements of U.S. and Western European democracies.

Brazil would have an elected president, as does the United States. It would also have an appointed head of government whose function would be similar to that of a prime minister.

### Sanctions lead to tougher line by Pretoria

By David Rogers

Rauser

JOHANNESBURG — U.S. economic sanctions have rapidly led to South Africa adopting a tougher line at home and abroad, according to politicians and analysts.

Within a week of the U.S. Senate's overwhelming vote for comprehensive sanctions, Pretoria has dealt blows to neighbouring Mozambique and to the largest internal anti-apartheid movement, the United Democratic Front (UDF).

It suspended the recruitment of Mozambican migrant workers, whose remittances are a life-line to Maputo's devastated economy, and said those already here would be sent home as their contracts expired.

It also banned the UDF from receiving foreign funds, a major source of the front's revenue.

"The mood post-U.S. sanctions has become much more defiant and Pretoria is now less concerned about outside opinion, particularly American reaction," John Barrett, director of South Africa's Institute of International Affairs, said.

"I see the moves against the UDF and Mozambique as partly as a reaction to the imposition of

sanctions," parliamentarian Helen Suzman, the white opposition's spokeswoman on law and order, told Reuters.

"It is a move by the government to show they will not be deterred or intimidated by such actions (sanctions)," she added.

A senior Western diplomat told Reuters South Africa had clearly held off until the Senate vote before acting against the UDF.

"It is a moot point whether they would have done this had the sanctions decision gone in Pretoria's favour but the vote has removed any (South African) inhibitions," he said.

Diplomats and analysts said both decisions were far-reaching and there may well have been differing opinions within President P.W. Botha's inner circle over the moves.

The repatriation of the estimated 60,000 Mozambican miners puts in jeopardy Botha's major foreign policy achievement, the 1984 Nkomati accord with Marxist Mozambique, and could disrupt South Africa's vital mining industry.

Under the 1984 non-aggression pact, hailed as a breakthrough in relations with black Africa, each state undertook not to aid the other's guerrilla enemies.



### Superpowers to pursue arms accords despite summit failure

By Patrick Worsnip

Reuter

REYKJAVIK — The Soviet-American summit in Iceland has ended in a psychologically damaging failure, but both sides say they want to pursue the search for the radical disarmament agreements that eluded them over the weekend.

The two days of talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev left prospects for a proposed full-scale summit in Washington highly uncertain, although neither side ruled it out eventually.

A deeply rooted dispute over Reagan's plan for a "Star Wars" anti-missile system stymied far-reaching accords on strategic arms and medium-range missiles that the two sides seemed on the brink of achieving.

But both Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said as the summit broke up Sunday night after an unscheduled fourth session that this should not be the end of the road.

"We'll return to Geneva and I suppose they (the Soviets) will," Shultz said of the 19-month-old U.S.-Soviet talks in the Swiss city on nuclear and space arms.

Gorbachev said the Soviet proposals remained on the table. "This meeting has brought us to the point where accords are possible," he said.

While both sides tried to put the best face on their disagreement, they spoke as though the Washington summit had receded well into the future.

The setting of a date for that summit, agreed when Reagan and Gorbachev first met in Geneva last November, had been seen by Western officials as a key objective of the Reykjavik meeting.

The chief mystery of the Reykjavik talks was why the long-standing disagreement over the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) was allowed to prevent a morale-boosting agreement on medium-range missiles (INF).

According to Shultz and Gorbachev, accord was reached on reducing these missiles — with a range of 1,000-5,000 km — from a combined total of more than 1,500 warheads to just 100 per side.

These would be based in the United States and Soviet Asia respectively, thus clearing them, entirely out of the European theatre, a move of profound importance for the European states.

Another agreement shelved was one to halve the superpowers' strategic arsenals of more than

10,000 warheads each over the next five years.

Even though Moscow and Washington agreed early this year to separate medium-range missiles from other issues, Shultz admitted Sunday night that everything had become tangled up again with SDI. Each side blamed the other for the failure.

U.S. officials said the SDI question had only assumed overwhelming importance in the fourth and final session of talks on Sunday afternoon, and had left no time to draft any agreements.

A key question now seemed to be whether the negotiators in Geneva could again detach INF from Star Wars and proceed with the small print of an agreement.

For the superpowers, SDI has become a deeply emotive issue, arousing as deep alarm among the Soviets as it inspires enthusiasm in Reagan and those who share his vision.

For the U.S. president, the panoply of deadly rays and beams would provide a shield to free mankind from fear of nuclear missiles.

The Soviet Union sees SDI as an incitement for its possessor to launch a first nuclear strike, or even as an offensive weapon in its own right. Moscow has no faith in American promises to share the technology involved.

Many critics of SDI in both East and West maintain that it would never work in any case.

The crunch at Reykjavik came with the Soviet demand to strengthen the 1972 U.S.-Soviet anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty to confine Star Wars research to the laboratory for the next decade. Reagan insisted he could not accept this.

U.S. officials argued that they had got no satisfactory response from Gorbachev as to why he was so hostile to Star Wars if, as Washington proposed, it would not be deployed until all strategic weapons had been abolished in 10 years' time.

While Washington's NATO allies, who were due to be briefed by Shultz in Brussels Monday, were expected to formally voice their support for the U.S. position, they were bound to be downcast by the failure of the Reykjavik summit.

West European nations were taken by surprise by the decision to hold the Iceland meeting, announced with less than two weeks' notice.

Gorbachev was considered certain to obtain politburo endorsement for his stand, although the deadlock in Iceland could strengthen feelings in the Kremlin that there was little to be gained from negotiating with Reagan.

## LETTERS

### For men only

To the Editor:

MR. George Saig's letter to the Jordan Times (Sunday, Oct. 12, 1986) was a real eye-opener. It pushed me to come out of my husband's kitchen in order to submit a few proposals to our readers:

- 1- that we immediately draw up a list of all jobs "traditionally earmarked for men" and make it available to the public within twenty-four hours.
- 2- that female students with 90 per cent averages should henceforth abstain from applying to any university lest their acceptance leads to the rejection of an undiscovered Edison with a 60 per cent average but a "male" mind.
- 3- that both antiquated quotations used by Mr. Saig — one by John Ruskin and one by Dr. Samuel Johnson — be taught to primary school children and recited by them every morning before the first bell.

Salwa El Taher  
Amman

### One for men

To the Editor:

IN reference to Mr. George N. Saigh's letter to the editor headlined "the better half" (Jordan Times, Oct. 12), I strongly support the reader's argument concerning the infringement of women upon men's rights. To say but the least, women have become increasingly aggressive in their so-called struggle for "emancipation". I think we are gradually reaching a stage when men will start seeking equal rights with women. This is ridiculous! It is becoming rather obvious that women are taking the priority to job opportunities over men. This discrimination is often based on irrational grounds, and men are partly responsible for it.

We certainly do not want to be dragged into the social blunders of developed countries where men, ironically, have already started a drive for their "emancipation" from women's obsessive disproportionate response to isolated incidents of discrimination. Mr. Saigh deserves my full support for raising the issue.

Se'ad Salameh  
Amman

### One for women

To the Editor:

REFERENCE to Mr. George Saigh's letter to the editor, which appeared in the Jordan Times on Oct. 12, I would like to tell Mr. Saigh that his sexist point of view concerning a female who "ends up in the kitchen of her husband" is hardly shared by any female or male these days. Mr. Saigh is naturally entitled to his own opinion about us, women, but if I were in his place I would not publicise this opinion. Not only does Mr. Saigh offend half of the population of the world, but he also sounds so naive. If women have proven to excel in certain "masculine" professions, while at the same time loving and caring for their husbands and children, and making a happy home, then I think such women deserve a standing ovation, not destructive criticism.

How many men are able to bring income to the home, cook and raise children at the same time? If such men existed, then they would probably die at a young age because they physically cannot come home from work and cannot help in the home because they are genuinely tired; whereas, working women are able to take on the responsibility both at work and the home. And if women can be productive to the society, then why should the country be deprived of this national asset?

Also, with the high cost of living these days, one salary is not enough to support a family. Many women would prefer to stay at home, since they are the home-makers anyway, but cannot afford to do so. Many women work because they need to, not because they want to prove that they can be better than men. And if women do not believe this, then they must feel inferior to women and that is the man's problem, not the woman's.

Sana Atallah  
Amman



# Completion of storm-surge barrier ends Dutch battle with the sea

By Roland de Ligny

The Associated Press

NEELTJE JANS, Netherlands — A multi-billion-dollar barrier designed to protect against surging tides is almost complete, but the structure looks deceptively small from this man-made island.

The Easter Scheldt storm-surge barrier rises some 10 metres above the waves of the estuary — about as high as the dam protecting Neeltje Jans.

Yet, it is one of the most impressive technological achievements of modern history, according to hydrological experts.

And it's closing the final gap in the Netherlands' once-treacherous coastline, now tamed by a system of dams, barriers and sluices designed to protect the people and their land.

Construction of that system, known as the Delta Plan, began after the 1953 flood, which inundated 200,000 hectares of fertile land in the southwestern Netherlands and left 1,850 dead.

The disaster, which hit while the nation was still trying to recover from five years of Nazi German occupation, prompted the Dutch to adopt in 1958 a plan to protect the heavily dented coast and avoid future disasters.

When Dutch Queen Beatrix officially opens the Easter Scheldt barrier on Oct. 4, the risk that the land will be inundated once more will be drastically reduced,

builders claim.

The barrier's construction, with its 62 movable steel doors weighing an average 370 tons each, reflects the shift in this nation's priorities over the past two decades.

The first dams built in 1959 under the Delta Plan were simple causeways slamming shut the sea's inlets with only protection in mind. The same solution was envisioned for the Easter Scheldt, the widest of the four major inlets in the area.

But in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the awareness grew that the Scheldt estuary, where ebb and flow had created a unique habitat for hundreds of species of birds, fish and commercially attractive mollusks and crustaceans, was one of the environmentally most valuable areas in this crowded country of 14 million.

The clash between the environmentalists and the people seeking protection from the sea resulted in what former Dutch transport and public works minister Tjerk Westertjerp recently called a "political compromise" which has cost Dutch taxpayers an estimated 6-7 billion guilders (\$2.4-2.8 billion).

The compromise consists of two artificial islands, linking each other and two existing ones, Schouwen Duiveland and Noord Beveland, by three storm-surge

barriers.

In all, the barrier, begun a decade ago, is slightly more than three kilometres long.

Under normal weather conditions, the mammoth steel doors will be open, allowing the tide to wash the Easter Scheldt's shores and feed its fauna.

In cases of emergency, which has not yet been clearly defined, the doors will be closed within an hour by 124 computer-operated hydraulic shafts.

The 65 concrete pillars holding the doors are two-thirds underwater. Each weighs 18,000 tons and ranges in height from 30 to 38 metres. They were built in dry docks on Neeltje Jans, then brought to their designated spots by a custom-built ship carrying one pillar at a time.

Before, the shifting sea bottom had been prepared by two specially-built vessels, one condensing and evening out the bottom with four huge drills, and the other unrolling 42-metre wide mats, the ultimate foundation of the pillars.

"The project has in fact been one enormous hydrological laboratory, because many problems were so unique that a solution had to be found on the spot," said Jan Voskuil of the transport and public works ministry.

"Apart from the barrier's two primary purposes, safety and



An aerial view from the north of the five-mile Easter Scheldt storm barrier. Even the short stretch of dam in the foreground contains 16 towering pillars of 18,000 tonnes each. On the right is part of the two-mile "temporary" service bridge.

(Fig. 1 on the map). Fig. 2 covers the four vast pier-building pits on the landward side of the main man-made island; and the 3s indicate the barrier itself.

environmental protection, there has emerged a third — the acquiring of an enormous amount of technical know-how, which one day we may be able to export all over the world," he added.

## Experts urge Muslim cities to clean up

By Ahmed Shawki  
Reuters

CAIRO — Planners and officials from 23 Muslim countries have called on governments to clean up their cities — the streets and the nightlife.

The Islamic Capitals and Cities Organisation (ICCO) has recommended a gradual closing down of nightclubs, "especially those which feature daring belly-dancing," and a ban on alcohol, as advocated by the Muslim holy book, the Koran.

The Koran and its teachings on cleanliness were never far from the centre of debate at a six-day ICCO conference here which grouped representatives of 38 cities and ended last week.

Professor Sheikh Khodeiry Moussa, from the Al Azhar Institute in the Nile delta town of Zagazig, recalled a Koranic verse in which Allah (God) says he has destroyed cities and high thrones because of sins committed by the occupants.

"How many a township have we destroyed while it was sinful, so that it lie (to this day) in ruins..." the verse ran.

Other speakers during debates on modern problems of urban cleanliness, pollution, waste disposal and environmental protection underscored the Prophet Mohammad's call on Muslims to clean their bodies, homes and cities.

The ICCO's Saudi-Arabian secretary-general Abdel Kader Hamza Kochok, said Islamic countries were not being vigorous enough in recycling waste and recovering re-usable resources.

"This is due at least in part to the absence of a clear lead from the governments," he told the conference.

Other speakers urged governments to impose stiff fines

or jail terms on people who did not keep their cities clean. Representatives of Bahrain and the Saudi capital, Riyadh, said the policy of fining offenders worked well.

The conference allocated one million Saudi riyals (\$267,000) for preservation of Islamic monuments, mostly those in Israeli-held Jerusalem and in the North Yemeni capital, Sana'a.

Although the conference recommendations were adopted unanimously, there was some doubt about how fully they would be adopted by city authorities in countries like host Egypt where alcohol is not banned by law.

The Egyptian capital has dozens of nightclubs, catering to Arab and other tourists.

Clubs on the road from Cairo to the Giza pyramids hit the headlines during security police riots last February when several were burned down, apparently because rioters associated them with luxury.

Egyptian authorities recommended that nightclubs be moved outside the city or be turned into restaurants and theatres. But some of those damaged in the riots have since reopened.

One recommendation by the ICCO conference said: "Nightclubs serving liquor must gradually be closed down in accordance with Islamic Sharia (laws)."

"It is also necessary for Islamic cities to ban liquor and refrain from issuing any new licences for clubs serving alcohol," said another.

One conference official told Reuters the resolutions were only morally binding. "It is up to authorities in different cities to implement or ignore the proposals," he said.

The next ICCO gathering is due to be held in Amman in 1988.

## Unofficial art exhibition on Chernobyl opens in Moscow

By Timothy Heritage  
Reuters

MOSCOW — Five months after the world's worst nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power station, an artist in Moscow has launched an unofficial exhibition of work inspired by the catastrophe.

Alexander Zhdanov, who says he has been unable to exhibit officially since he applied to leave the Soviet Union two years ago, opened the exhibition of paintings and sculptures in his central Moscow apartment last week.

Entering through a door bearing a sign warning "Stop — danger zone," the visitor is confronted by a series of stark, terrifying abstract paintings dominated by black with few traces of colour, life or hope.

Most of the paintings are nailed to the walls of the room, stripped bare of objects except for a handful of vases of dried flowers and a record player playing records of doleful chimes of church bells.

"I began painting about Chernobyl the very first night I knew about the disaster," said Zhdanov, 48, a balding man with a

long and full grey beard.

"I have never been to Chernobyl, neither before or since the accident, but I felt inspired by it as an artist. When it happened, I knew it would be the beginning of the apocalypse."

Zhdanov pointed out that Chernobyl in Russian means the "black truth" and explained that many of the exhibits depicted a world after the "apocalypse."

One painting, showing black crosses against a bright red sky, portrayed the Moscow graveyard where the 31 victims of the blast and fire at Chernobyl are buried, Zhdanov explained.

Another shows the first Soviet fireman to enter the Chernobyl nuclear power station, about 130 km north of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, after one of its four reactors exploded and caught fire last April 26.

Others show people caught in the blaze, nightmarish landscapes, and a "Chernobyl madonna".

Zhdanov has painted more than 100 paintings dedicated to Chernobyl, some of them completed since the accident. Others included in the exhibition, called "secrets of the atomic

nucleus," were finished before April but explore similar ideas.

"I'm like a volcano. I can complete 20 or 30 paintings a day," Zhdanov said.

"Few people buy paintings they come to see but I have sold some of the Chernobyl paintings. They fetch on average around 200 roubles and Muscovites seem to understand what they are about," Zhdanov said.

Also in the exhibition are several sculptures, most of them made from everyday objects including coins, bottle tops and children's dolls. One is a collection of toilet pipes, knobs and the top of a water cistern, called "madonna and child."

Zhdanov was born in Rostov-on-the-Don, about 600 miles south of Moscow and began painting in the mid-1950s.

He moved to the Soviet capital in 1973 and says he has been at odds with the authorities since he was expelled from a Soviet artists' group at the age of 36.

Some of his paintings were allowed to be exhibited in public after 1979 but this ended in 1984 when he and his wife Galina applied to leave the Soviet Union

and join their daughter Vassa in the United States, according to Zhdanov.

Despite qualifications as a scientist, Mrs. Zhdanov can now only find occasional work as a chambermaid, providing the little money the couple has except for profits from selling paintings.

Vassa, a former member of the Soviet synchronised swimming team, defected to the West at the age of 19 during a visit by the team to the United States in 1982, Mrs. Zhdanov said. Vassa now lives in Washington.

"I have never had a workshop and have no state pension. I don't even have enough money to pay for the thousands of letters we send to officials pleading our case to leave the country," Zhdanov said.

He said the exhibition was part of an appeal by himself and other members of a "group of divided families" who are seeking permission to join loved ones abroad.

"The exhibition will continue as long as it takes to get permission to leave the Soviet Union, even if it takes 30 years," Zhdanov said.

## The new enemy below

By Anthony Tucker

WITH the Soviet Yankee nuclear sub, the nuclear weapon age has sunk into new and unknown waters. Although the basic facts about this old class of strategic nuclear submarines are well-known, nobody knows what will happen when the stricken vessel settles in the North Atlantic deep. This is the first strategically armed sub to go to the bottom, and all earlier but lesser nuclear accidents of this kind are shrouded in technical secrecy.

On board the Soviet sub are 16 nuclear missiles, probably of the old liquid propellant SSN-6 type, each with a one megaton warhead. It is believed, but not confirmed, that the explosion which killed three of the crew outright and blew a hole in the sub's side, was caused by an accidental firing of missile propellant. The hole is said to be aft of the sail — the modern sub's great single fin — which means that it was close to or in the missile silo. In turn, the silo is next to the reactor compartment, and the fact that the sub was unable to move implies that the explosion also damaged the reactor steam system. Other missiles may also have been damaged.

Yankee class submarines, of which 34 were built and 23 are still in service, are the oldest of Soviet strategic fleet and under the terms of existing SALT agreements are being phased out. Ten have already been converted into a Hunter killer role. But Soviet's large submarines, like her nuclear ice breakers, each have two nuclear reactors on board not one as is common practice in the West.

Each of the Soviet reactors is

about 300 megawatts (thermal) and delivers about 30,000 shaft horse power. Like all other submarine reactors, they are extremely compact, are fuelled by highly enriched uranium and are very vulnerable to core melt-down if they lose their coolant.

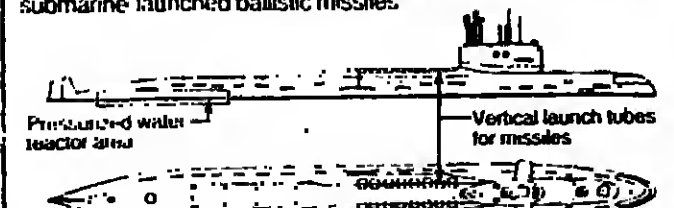
When at sea, to make as little noise as possible nuclear subs tend to cruise around with their reactors almost shut down and using only natural circulation of coolant. It is a requirement that they should be self-cooling when they are shut down. Yet the two reactors, now on the bottom, even if fully shut down and undamaged, will continue to deliver a great deal of heat for many years. If cooling water continues to circulate, they will produce only a rising column of warm and very slightly radioactive water. This may or may not, break through the temperature barrier known as the ocean thermocline and reach the surface. In this particular case the surface water is likely to be the Gulf Stream heading towards Europe.

But, on the seabed, reactor intakes may well clog quickly and one or other of the reactors could go into the accident sequence which ends with explosion, meltdown, and a massive release of radioactivity. This would rise to the surface to enter the marine food chain and drift with moving surface water. Like Chernobyl this would present a very widespread contamination problem.

The nuclear missiles, whatever their type, present a lesser hazard, although in time — quickly if they are damaged — their contents of

## Soviet "Yankee" Class Submarine

The Soviet "Yankee" class nuclear submarine, introduced in 1965 and built until 1976, is capable of carrying at least 16 SS-N-6 submarine launched ballistic missiles.



Displacement tons: 7,800 surfaced, 9,300 dived Length: 426 ft. Width (beam): 38 ft Depth (draught): 26 ft Speed: 30 knots (dived) Armament: 16 vertical missile launch tubes, 6 forward firing torpedo tubes Crew: 120

SS-N-6 Ballistic Missile		
The "Yankee" class submarine is capable of carrying the SS-N-6 ballistic missile in either Mod (model) 1 or Mod 3.		
Height: 10 meters	Mod 1	Mod 3
Approx 29 1/2 ft	2,400	3,000
Range (km):	2 or 3 (estimates vary)	
Re-entry vehicles:	1	

plutonium and other nuclear ingredients will leak out and eventually be dispersed in the ocean sediments or carried, with the warm water plume from the reactor, to the surface.

The chances of a nuclear explosion are close to zero although, if the missiles are seriously damaged, even this cannot be a certainty.

There have been nuclear-powered submarine accidents in the past, but few technical reports have reached the public. The U.S. sub Thresher went down while on a training mission and was partly recovered from a deep ocean trench in a secret U.S. exercise that was disguised as scientific research. In a more serious accident, the U.S. nuclear sub Scorpion went down

in May 1968, 450 miles south west of the Azores after the accidental explosion on board of a non-nuclear torpedo.

The Soviets have suffered similar accidents. In April 1970 a November class submarine sank after a reactor accident, 170 miles south west of Land's End. This sub was believed to be carrying nuclear tipped torpedoes but was closely guarded by a Soviet ship and no salvage was attempted.

The loss of the strategic Soviet sub is the first occasion on which a complete nuclear missile silo has been lost. The implications are unknown, but it is certain that U.S. naval salvage teams are already weighing up the chances of its surreptitious recovery — The Guardian.

## Scientists close to producing tumour-killing 'missile'

By Nassir Shirkhani  
Reuters

CAMBRIDGE, England — British scientists are close to producing a medical "missile" to seek out tumours and deliver a deadly load of toxin in what they say could be a new phase in the battle against cancer and infectious diseases.

The new technique harnesses a cell-killing poison fused with antibodies which attack diseased cells and spare healthy ones.

The method could bring hope to millions of cancer and other patients as treatment with conventional drugs usually affects healthy parts of the body and involves severe side effects.

For the first time in medical history, a team at Cambridge University has linked together the genetic instructions they hope will produce an all-in-one-missile combining a toxin with an antibody to direct to the target.

Greg Winter, a member of the research team, told Reuters they were waiting to find out whether the technique would yield an effective weapon against a wide variety of diseases including cancer.

"The genes encoding antibody and toxin have been spliced together and introduced into the factory cells and we are now waiting to see whether these cells will actually produce the molecule that we have designed genetically," Winter said.

Antibodies form part of the body's natural defence system. They can track down and attach themselves to specific foreign bodies and diseased cells.

Scientists can now mass-produce different types of antibodies in the laboratory, thus overcoming earlier problems of obtaining them in sufficient quantities and with a long shelf life. These targeting agents, which are produced in laboratories, are called monoclonal antibodies and can be used against specific diseases.

Researchers are also trying to cloak mice antibodies in human form for use in treating cancer.

Although doctors have already produced a medical "missile" by linking antibody and toxin components through chemical means, the method has proved inefficient and troublesome.

"We realise at present that we have to make these guided missiles by purifying antibody, purifying toxin, linking them together chemically with complicated chemical linkers and often end up with a molecule that has lost activity or has the toxin attached to the wrong part of the molecule," Ellen Vitetta, another researcher, said.

Human antibodies can be obtained in small quantities from blood donors, but this method poses practical problems, including those of contamination. Future treatments would

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## Controversial yacht New Zealand remains unbeaten

**FREMANTLE, Australia (Agencies) — Unbeaten New Zealand, skippered by Chris Dickson, raced past England's White Crusader on Tuesday for its eighth straight victory in the first round-robin of the America's Cup challenger elimination series.**

Despite losing a man overboard prior to the race, New Zealand stayed in front all the way, running its record to 8-0 with four races left in the first round.

White Crusader won the start against Dickson, but that was all. The English boat was over the line three seconds ahead of New Zealand and on the favoured left side of the course. But by the first mark, Dickson had helmed his sleek boat to a 49-second lead and was never headed.

Should he defeat Stars and Stripes on Thursday, Dickson should have clear sailing during the remainder of the first round robin of the elimination series. New Zealand meets Eagle Wednesday, Canada 11 Friday and ends the series Saturday against witless challenge France. None of his future opponents, except Stars and Stripes, have raced consistently well.

White Crusader, skippered by Harold Cudmore, was 6-2, entering the race and was expected to provide a good test for New Zealand. But the race was no contest, as New Zealand won by four minutes in moderate weather conditions.

In other races, Marc Pajot routed his brother, Yves Pajot, as French Kiss defeated Challenge France. Both boats flew protest flags after the start. French Kiss won by 17 minutes, 40 seconds, the biggest difference in any race

in the series. Italia defeated Eagle, skippered by Rod Davis. Italia led throughout the race.

### Controversy continues

Stars and Stripes renewed its demand that Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, the club in charge of the series, have the New Zealand resurveyed by Lloyd's Register. Lloyd's, which oversaw the specifications and construction of the boat, has denied the need for a resurvey.

The controversy has to do with the weight of the fiberglass used in the New Zealand. Should it be lighter in the bow and stern, the boat would sail better in heavy seas.

Malin Burnham, syndicate chief for Stars and Stripes, did not rule out a protest when the two boats meet Thursday.

He also said if Costa Smeralda did not call a meeting of the challenger's committee, it might be possible for a two-thirds majority to bring the group together. Burnham indicated 10 of the 13 syndicates were sympathetic to Stars and Stripes' position.

The issue is being compared to Conner's 1983 attempt to have Australia II's winged keel ruled illegal.

Lloyd's register of shipping has insisted New Zealand meets its

12-metre rules and the organisers of the challenger eliminations, the Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, have refused to consider further tests before the challenger semifinals in late December.

But British challenge skipper, Harold Cudmore Tuesday said he was sure all boats were "fairly tightly" controlled by Lloyd's but that more tests could clear up the controversy.

"So the easiest way to allay any problems or questions would probably be just to test it," Cudmore told a news conference. "I am sure Dennis wouldn't mind having his boat tested," he added. California's Eagle syndicate skipper Rod Davis said he too would not mind his yacht being tested under any reinspections ordered as part of a check on the New Zealand yacht.

But Italia tactician Stefano Roberti said his Yacht Club Italiano Syndicate was happy with the New Zealand yacht which was "built under Lloyd's certificate which we believe in."

Conner's syndicate has said it fears the development of glass-fibre yachts could render conventional aluminium construction obsolete.

New Zealand skipper Chris Dickson has already suggested glass-fibre yachts will outnumber aluminium at the next America's Cup in 1990.

Tuesday Dickson said his crew's morale was unaffected by the battle raging around them. "They are a pretty jovial crew and they don't seem to have any problems whatsoever."

## Lineker returns to boost England

**LONDON (AP) — Gary Lineker, leading goalscorer in last summer's World Cup finals, turns his attention to the European Soccer Championship Wednesday as England makes its first appearance in the qualifying stages of the 1988 competition.**

England faces Northern Ireland in a Group 4 match at Wembley on a busy night of European soccer action with six other group matches and an exhibition game being staged across the continent.

In Group 1, Austria hosts Albania in Graz; in Group 5, Hungary faces The Netherlands in Budapest and Poland meets Greece in Poznan; the only Group 6 match is between Czechoslovakia and Finland in Brno; and in Group 7, Luxembourg hosts Belgium and Scotland travels to Dublin to face the Republic of Ireland.

West Germany, which hosts the 1988 European Championship finals, also is in action Wednesday with an exhibition game against Spain in Hanover.

Now playing for Barcelona in the Spanish league, Lineker returns to an all-British clash when he lines up for the first time since England's World Cup quarterfinal defeat by Argentina. Scorer of five goals in nine games for Barcelona, Lineker said that playing in Spain was widening his soccer education.

"Playing against the sweeper system has got to help me at international level. Most teams play very defensively against Barcelona, so it's much harder to score," Lineker said.

Captain Bryan Robson also will return to the England line-up for the first time since the World Cup. The 29-year-old midfielder aggravated a dislocated shoulder in Mexico and only recently has returned to club action with Manchester United following an operation.

England's manager, Bobby Robson, makes five changes from the team beaten 1-0 by Sweden in last month's exhibition game in Stockholm.

Northern Ireland's manager, Billy Bingham, who will be getting married only hours before the game, will not name his line-up until shortly before kick-off because of injuries.

He also has not decided who will replace goalkeeper Pat Jennings, who retired after the Mexico finals with a world record 119 international appearances.

Another goalkeeper missing from Wednesday's action will be Belgium's West German-based Jean-Marie Pfaff, who has been left out of the team to face Luxembourg after upsetting coach Guy Thys.

After the World Cup semifinalist managed only a 2-2 home draw with the Republic of Ireland last month, Pfaff made scathing comments about defender Franky Van Der Elst.

Thys, who preferred Anderlecht's Jacques Munaron to Pfaff for the game in Luxembourg, said: "He (Pfaff) remains the best goalie. But all the comments he made after the games against Ireland, that's just too much."

A packed house of 46,000 is expected for the other Group 7 match at Dublin's Lansdowne road, where the Irish Republic's goalkeeper, Pat Bonner, faces four of his Celtic club colleagues.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Lendl to play with U.S. Davis team

**SYDNEY (R) Ivan Lendl, the world's number one tennis player, said here Tuesday his Davis Cup future lay with the United States rather than his native Czechoslovakia. Lendl, who helped Czechoslovakia win the Davis Cup in 1980, said he would never play for them again and would like to represent the United States, "if given the opportunity."**

### Astros-Mets game rained out

**NEW YORK (AP) — National League President Chub Feeney called off Monday's game five of the National League playoffs between the Houston Astros and New York Mets because of rain, and there was little prospect for improvement in the weather until Wednesday. With the best-of-seven series tied at two games apiece, rookie left-hander Jim Deshaies of Houston had been scheduled to go Monday against 1985 CY young award winner Dwight Gooden of New York.**

### Boris Becker advances in Australia

**SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Second-seeded Boris Becker blasted his way into the second round of the \$345,000 Australian Indoor Tennis Championships with a 6-1, 6-3 triumph Tuesday over South African Denys Maasdrop at the Sydney Entertainment Center. The 18-year-old West German took just an hour to down his unseeded opponent and clinch meeting with Australian Davis Cup player John Fitzgerald in the last 16.**

### Dates fixed for Davis Cup final

**LONDON (AP) — This year's Davis Cup men's team tennis final between Australia and Sweden will be played on grass in Melbourne Dec. 26-28, the International Tennis Federation ruled Tuesday. The match originally was to have been played a week previously, but the Swedes, two-time defending champions, requested a change of date.**

### Cincinnati downs Pittsburgh

**CINCINNATI (AP) — Punter Jeff Hayes made up for a blocked kick and a safety by sprinting 61 yards with a fourth-quarter touchdown Monday night to give the Cincinnati Bengals a 24-22 victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers.**



**FRIENDLY POLO:** The Jordanian polo team based in Cyprus 7-1 in a friendly game held Tuesday in Zarqa. In the photo, Jordan's Ammar Al-Hamoud, No. 3 in white jersey, is seen chasing one of the British players in dark jersey. The match was held under the patronage of

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who deputised Maj.-Gen. Salem Al Turk. The match was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia and the British ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles (Photo by Munem Fakhourli)

## Kasparov, Karpov plan to attend Dubai Chess Olympiad next month

**ABU DHABI (R) — World champion Garry Kasparov and arch-rival Anatoly Karpov will attend next month's chess Olympiad in Dubai, a senior official of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Chess Federation said Tuesday.**

Karalakis Nicolas, chief of protocol, told Reuters he received a telex from Moscow Monday night saying they would be among the 28-member Soviet delegation.

Kasparov retained his world title against Karpov in a nerve-wracking series of matches which began in London and ended in Leningrad earlier this month. Nicolas said Karpov would definitely play in Dubai.

He was not sure about Kasparov, but said: "The Soviets are keen to have good results and prove their domination of world chess and this is a big incentive for Kasparov to play."

He said the delegation would be

the strongest the Soviet Union had sent to any international chess championship, including six male and four female grandmasters.

Roustam Seifoullin, Soviet charge d'affaires in the UAE, told Reuters the extent of Soviet participation reflected Moscow's desire to strengthen relations with the UAE in all fields.

The conservative Gulf state and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations in November last year.

Former world champion Karpov played for the Soviet Union at the 1982 Olympiad on Switzerland, but he and Kasparov were into their first six-month championship match in Moscow during the 1984 event in Greece.

Nicolas said 91 countries, including the United States, had so far confirmed their participation in the Dubai Olympiad, the first in an Arab country, which starts on

November 14. Only two countries, The Netherlands and Norway, had said definitely that they would not attend, he said.

Several countries had threatened to boycott the event because Israel has been excluded. The UAE, like most Arab countries, considers itself technically in a state of war with the Jewish state.

Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Rashid, UAE defence minister and son of the ruler of Dubai, has ordered special flights by Emirates Airline to bring more than 50 delegation whose federations are unable to afford travel charges.

These are mainly from Asia, Africa and Latin America, a spokesman for the Olympiad information center said, adding that organisers hoped the number of countries taking part would rise to exceed the record 92 participants in the 1982 Swiss event.

## IOC votes to stagger winter, summer games

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Acting with uncharacteristic speed in hopes of increasing income and public interest, the International Olympic Committee voted Tuesday to end a 70-year tradition and hold the winter games in a separate year from the summer games.**

Starting with 1994, the winter Olympics will be held two years before the summer games. Since winter sports were added to the Olympic programme in 1924, both sets of games have been held in the same year.

So, this Friday will mark the last time the IOC picks host cities for summer and winter games in the same year. The decision on a 1994 winter site probably will be made during the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, officials said.

The vote, at the IOC's 91st session, was overwhelming and came just six weeks after officials of national Olympic committees and international sports federations were polled on the proposed split.

Traditionally a very deliberative body, the IOC this time was convinced to take the dramatic step quickly by a

## The name game grows in sport

By Andrew Taylor  
Financial Times

**LONDON — When Boris Becker raised his arms in triumph as Wimbledon men's singles champion in 1985 he signalled an unprecedented boom in tennis equipment sales in West Germany and made himself one of the hottest properties in sport.**

So much so that Puma, the West German sportswear and equipment group, is reported to have agreed to a \$25 million deal under which Becker has promised to use the company's rackets, clothes and shoes at tournaments for the next six years.

Sponsorship of top sports men and women by international manufacturers and suppliers like Puma, Adidas and Dunlop Slazenger is big business and is highly competitive.

The British Sports and Allied Industries Federation estimates sales of sports equipment and sportswear in Britain alone was around £850 million (\$1.3 billion).

In addition there are fashion sales — shoes and clothing worn by people who may never take part in the sport concerned:

cruelly described as "the posers' market" by one British manufacturer.

The groups claim the large sums paid to stars pay off in the form of enhanced image and product awareness. Specific promotions and endorsements by top stars, they say, have boosted sales considerably.

World sales of Dunlop's new carbon fibre MAX 200G tennis racket, for example, jumped from around 30,000 rackets a year to 180,000 after John McEnroe started promoting the racket.

McEnroe is reputed to earn up to \$3 million a year from racket, footwear and clothing endorsements.

In West Germany, the effect on tennis sales of Becker's success, and that of equally young stars like Steffi Graf, has been startling. Dunlop says that sales of tennis balls in West Germany, previously a dull market in which it claims a 70 per cent share, have risen by 10 per cent since Becker became the youngest ever Wimbledon men's singles champion.

"Courts have been almost impossible to book and sales of rackets have also risen, although the biggest winner here has been Puma," says Dunlop. Until 1983 Puma did not even sell tennis rackets. It is now recognised as the largest seller of rackets in Germany, claiming around 30 per cent of the market.

However, the benefits of paying individuals or teams to use a company's products are not always immediately obvious.

John Boulter, the former British 800 metres runner and a director of Adidas, says the group is paying sports stars to advertise its products in the same way that Coca Cola advertises its products

on television. "Coca Cola does not expect to see sudden surge in sales after an advertisement has appeared on television. Neither do we necessarily expect to experience an immediate gain just because someone has won an important event using Adidas equipment," says Boulter. "It's all about maintaining public confidence in your products and it is important that they are consistently on view at the highest level."

Adidas, amid some controversy, supplied the soccer balls and the referees' and linesmen's kits for the World Cup in Mexico. It also supplied kit to 13 of the teams including West German side, the losers in the final.

Boulter partially attributes the company's successful breakthrough into international markets to the reputation it gained by supplying a revolutionary new soccer boot, with a screw-in stud, to the West German team which beat Hungary 3-2 in the 1954 World Cup final in Switzerland.

Companies will pay players for just wearing their products in matches, but much bigger fees are paid if players actually use their name to endorse and advertise the product.

Members of the England soccer team have received payments of between £5,000 and £10,000 a year just for wearing the boots of one manufacturer, and a first division player has received annual payments and royalties up to £40,000 for endorsing a range of the same manufacturer's products.

Players like Maradona of Argentina, Zico of Brazil and Platini of France can earn considerably more.



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# Reagan still hopes for arms control agreement

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan following up his televised report to the nation on the Reykjavik mini-summit, scheduled a series of meetings Tuesday aimed at building public and congressional support for his adamant stand in defence of his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

He said in his television address Monday night that he and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev were closer than ever before to reaching agreement to cut nuclear arms until the Soviet side insisted that the United States restrict SDI development to laboratory research.

"I told him I had pledged to the American people that I would not trade away SDI — there was no way I could tell our people their government would not protect them against nuclear destruction," he said.

"I went to Reykjavik determined that everything was negotiable, except two things, our freedom and our future."

The Soviet restriction was tantamount to "killing" SDI — popularly known as "Star Wars."

But he took a more optimistic tone than he had on Sunday in Iceland when he talked with Mr. Gorbachev "the most sweeping and generous arms control proposal in history."

"While we parted company with this American offer still on the table, we are closer than ever before to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons," he said.

The United States was "ready

to pick up where we left off" in Iceland.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev came close to endorsing agreements that would have reduced each side's long-range nuclear weapons by 50 per cent over the next five years and aimed at eliminating them entirely within 10 years, and moving their intermediate range nuclear weapons entirely out of Europe.

Administration sources suggested that both possibilities might be fruitfully pursued by arms control experts of both sides in Geneva.

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan hinted in a television interview that the president might appoint a special arms envoy to try to reopen the arms negotiations with Moscow.

The Soviets he said, had seen the American side could be as "tough-minded" as it was and "after reflection, I think they'll start to work their way back."

President Reagan said that even while the Soviets are demanding a halt to U.S. anti-missile research as part of an arms-control package, they are working hard on their own defence against nuclear missiles.

Mr. Reagan invited Republican and Democratic congressional

leaders to the White House Tuesday to discuss the Iceland meetings. He also plans to meet television network commentators and officials from the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Congress returned Tuesday after a long holiday weekend marking Columbus Day. On Friday, both Houses had passed a bill to keep the government operating at current levels until Wednesday midnight while they worked on legislation to fund operations until Sept. 30, 1987.

The get Mr. Reagan's agreement, Congress had dropped provisions setting conditions for arms control that Mr. Reagan pleaded would tie his hands at Reykjavik.

Both Senate and House had also agreed to cut funding for Star Wars from the \$5.3 billion Mr. Reagan requested to \$3.5 billion.

While Mr. Reagan's stand against Mr. Gorbachev's proposed limits on SDI development pleased much of the right wing, it also raised the possibility of renewed contention in Congress over arms control as members tried again to hammer out a spending compromise.

Mr. Reagan said Mr. Gorbachev is still welcome in the United States for another round of arms control talks.

"I repeat tonight that our invitation stands and that we continue to believe additional meetings would be useful," Mr. Reagan said Monday night.

## Dhaka opposition leaders confined to their homes

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh authorities Tuesday restricted the two main opposition leaders to their homes and arrested 152 students as campaigning ended for a presidential poll that few doubted would be won by President Hossein Mohammad Ershad.

In lightning early morning raids at Dhaka University, police arrested the students as part of a crackdown on anti-government protests over the past few days. The police said they seized more than 300 small bombs, three firearms and ammunition.

In Wednesday's voting, Gen. Ershad, a 56-year-old general who seized power in a 1982 coup, faces 11 mostly little-known opponents. The two major opposition alliances have boycotted the election, charging it will be rigged in Gen. Ershad's favour.

"Why should we participate when we know the result already?" asked Sheikh Hasina, leader of an eight-party left-centrist opposition alliance, in an interview with Reuters.

The two coalitions have called a nationwide general strike for election day to disrupt the voting. The government has barred anti-election activity under martial law.

At least three people have been killed so far in campaign related violence and more than 85 injured — at least six of them Monday when students threw firebombs, burned new vehicles and clashed with police in the capital.

An estimated 60 to 100 opposition leaders have been arrested but some were released Monday.

Begin Khaleda Zia, the charismatic leader of a seven-party centre-right

opposition coalition, was put under house arrest Monday. Khaleda, widow of a former assassinated president, had been similarly restricted during May's parliamentary polls.

"Every time, every election, they get me," she told Reuters on Sunday.

Campaigning ended legally at midnight Monday night and polls open at 8 a.m. (0200 GMT) Wednesday. Diplomats stationed here see little apparent interest in the polls and expect a tight turnout to be low.

But the diplomats said the poll will invest Gen. Ershad with the aura of electoral legitimacy and make it easier for the president to keep his pledge to end martial rule and restore civilian rule.

"It's Ershad's next-to-last step on the road to constitutional government. However flawed it may be, it's still an election," one diplomat said Reuters.

Opposition leaders have denounced the election as a fraud which will serve mainly to entrench Gen. Ershad in power and validate his replacement of an elected civilian government with military rule.

"The bullet is not that strong — they need the ballot and that's why they are trying to capture the ballot," said Hasina, daughter of the country's first president who was killed in a 1975 coup.

In a move that has enraged Hasina, the man who led that coup, now-retired Lt. Col. Sayed Farook Reehman, is standing as a candidate in Wednesday's election.

Bangladesh adopted a Westminster-style parliament system on independence in 1971, but the constitution was later modified to a system similar to the French presidency.

## Queen Elizabeth meets Hu, Deng

PEKING (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II met top leader Deng Xiaoping for a warm garden-side exchange Tuesday as she made the first visit to China by a reigning British monarch.

The queen talked earlier with Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and was to meet later in the day with Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Mr. Deng, Mr. Hu and Mr. Zhao are the principal architects of China's pragmatic, open-door policy which has substantially raised the living standards of this still-poor country in the past seven years.

"Thank you for coming to see an old man such as me," the 82-year-old Deng told the queen and Prince Philip.

Mr. Deng greeted the queen in a garden courtyard of the elegant Diaoyutai State Guest House grounds. They walked into a small pavilion overlooking a waterfall. Queen Elizabeth is staying at a newly remodelled Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) villa at Diaoyutai.

Mr. Deng told the queen that when he was small he had heard about the fogs of London, and that when he was a student in Paris he had twice climbed the Eiffel Tower in hopes of catching a glimpse of London.

Mr. Deng joined the queen and Prince Philip in the Communist Party in Paris while on a work-study programme with the late premier Chou En-Lai.

Earlier, she met Hu, head of the Communist Party, at his office in Zhongnanhai, the walled, restricted area in central Peking where China's party and government elite live and work.

The queen and Prince Philip strolled with Mr. Hu through a garden. Mr. Hu spoke of the "wonderful time" he had during his visit to Britain last June, and told the queen to visit 20 times to China.

Mr. Hu praised British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, also at the meeting, for the role he played in the 1984 agreement on the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty.

In the afternoon, she was taken to the June 1 Kindergarten outside Peking, where hundreds of brightly clothed youngsters cheered and waved coloured streamers and Chinese and British flags as she walked by.

The queen toured a few classrooms in the model school, which many foreign dignitaries have visited, and one little boy presented the queen with a drawing he had made of her.

She was joined by her husband for a show in the schoolyard in which children dressed as animals and other characters danced, sang and played instruments.

The queen arrived Sunday for a six-day visit that will also take her to Shanghai, the ancient capital of Xian, Kunming, and Canton.

At a state banquet Monday night hosted by President Li Xiannian, the queen, wearing a diamond tiara and pink sequined gown, said "now I can see for myself the reality of China — far better than 10,000 words can tell."

## Officials discuss U.S. arms sales to India

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Indian and American officials held formal negotiations on the sale of U.S. arms and military technology Tuesday, the last day of Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit.

Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage and other U.S. officials held detailed discussions with Indian Minister of State for Defence Arun Singh and his aides. A U.S. official said at the delegation press room. He asked that his name not be used.

Mr. Weinberger earlier reported "a great deal of progress" in high-technology sale negotiations and said the United States for the first time was willing to produce weapon systems with India.

The U.S. official said Mr. Weinberger originally was scheduled to head the U.S. delegation at the talks but decided to rest. An Indian spokesman earlier had told reporters that Mr. Weinberger was attending the discussions.

One Weinberger aide, who insisted on anonymity, said the secretary was suffering from dehydration.

But a spokesman in the delegation press room denied that the secretary was indisposed, but said he was resting.

Mr. Weinberger had a long weekend meeting with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and sightseeing in high temperatures in Agra and Jaipur. On Monday, he toured military facilities in southern India.

India traditionally has depended on the Soviet Union for most arms purchases, but recently has bought weapons from Western Europe.

The Weinberger visit, first-ever by an American defence chief to India, signals a major improvement in U.S.-India relations.

Mr. Weinberger's three-day official tour of India opened a new chapter in U.S.-Indian military cooperation.

The defence secretary has said the visit will help expand bilateral military ties, which have been marginal since Washington suspended arms sales following the 1965 India-Pakistan war.

Later Tuesday, Mr. Weinberger left for Pakistan after saying the United States would pursue production of sophisticated weapons systems with India.

"Relations are going to be even better after this visit," Mr. Weinberger told reporters at the airport. "This has been a wonderful visit."

Asked about producing weapons with India, the secretary said: "Yes, we discussed the co-production. We will pursue it. I saw some good examples of how India can utilise co-production technology at Bangalore."

## Soldiers, flares highlight war atmosphere in Kabul

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — From streets lined with soldiers bearing machine guns to flares aimed at deflecting heat-seeking missiles launched by rebels, Kabul bristles with signs of war between its Moscow-backed government and Afghan guerrillas.

Afghan officials contend there have been no attacks in Kabul for years. But as lights came on Monday night in the low, earthen houses sprawled between two craggy mountain ranges, a distant rumble of gunfire could be heard and sprays of white light from flares fell from swiftly approaching aircraft.

A group of about 90 foreign journalists — mostly Soviet and East European — arrived Monday in Kabul for a tour carefully orchestrated by Afghan officials.

The journalists were told they would witness the partial withdrawal of Soviet forces that begins Wednesday.

The special Aeroflot TU-154 jet carrying the journalists from Moscow bore down on Kabul airport steeply and at uncommonly high speed.

Six camouflage helicopter gunships rose to meet it in the air, trailing flares to protect the aircraft from the new stinger missiles rebel groups are said to have acquired.

Ghafari Gerami, a journalist with the Afghan News Agency Bakhtar and an organiser of the tour, said Kabul "has no problems with attacks or raids."

Like others in charge of the foreign visitors, he avoided saying there was any danger in the city, but prohibited three Western journalists from taking a walk, saying, "it is not a good idea to leave the hotel without an interpreter."

"As a rule, during your stay, you must accept this," Gerami said.

A Soviet journalist who said he has been coming to Kabul for 25

## 6 rockets fired in central Tokyo

TOKYO (R) — A salvo of home-made rockets was fired in central Tokyo Tuesday, landing throughout a district housing parliament, the prime minister's official residence and major government offices.

The attack was launched from two parked cars at the height of the evening rush hour but police at the scene said there were apparently no casualties in the crowded streets.

Police said six rockets were launched from two cars parked in streets at opposite sides of the Kasumigaseki district. They said the rockets appeared to be aimed at the Diet, Japan's parliament, and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's residence.

Japanese television reports from the scene showed the rockets to be small, crudely made petrol bombs.

## Elie Wiesel wins Nobel Peace prize

OSLO (R) — Jewish-American author and human-rights campaigner Elie Wiesel has won the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, the Norwegian Nobel Committee announced Tuesday.

Romanian-born Wiesel, a naturalised U.S. citizen since 1963, won the two-million-Swedish crown (\$270,000) prize for "his belief that the forces fighting evil in the world can be victorious," the committee said.

Wiesel, who lives in New York, has been called the spiritual voice

of the Jews who died in World War II and he coined the phrase "holocaust" to describe the massacre.

Through his writings he has waged a relentless campaign against apathy towards suffering and has appealed to Kremlin leaders to allow greater emigration of Jews seeking to leave the Soviet Union.

In an interview with Norwegian television broadcast immediately after the announcement, Wiesel said in New York, "This is a very

special day for me. I'm invaded by memories."

The five-strong Norwegian committee said in its statement: "Elie Wiesel has emerged as one of the most important spiritual leaders and guides in an age when violence, repression and racism continue to characterise the world."

Last year's winner of the annual prize was the anti-nuclear group International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW).

There was no word from the NDF on whether Tuesday's action would satisfy its demand.

Mrs. Aquino's spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said the government welcomed the agreement "because it underscores the efforts... to continue the pursuit of peaceful efforts to arrive at a negotiated settlement."

Officials at Camp Crame, the national constabulary headquarters where the three were being held, said Ms. Cruz and Concepcion were still there as of mid-afternoon pending receipt of court documents.

## Manila orders release of Salas' wife, driver

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The supreme court on Tuesday ordered the release of the wife and bodyguard of a top Communist leader under a deal that a senior official said was authorised by President Corason Aquino to save peace talks.

The order was issued after Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordones told a packed hearing that the government had no objection to the release of Josefina Cruz and Jose Concepcion, although both will continue to face rebellion charges.

In turn, defence lawyer Romeo Capulong said he would withdraw his petition for the release of

Rodolfo Salas, alleged chief of the New People's Army (NPA) and guarantee the appearance of the other two at future judicial sessions.

Ramon Mitra, a member of the government team negotiating with the rebels, told reporters Mrs. Aquino personally had approved the deal "to arrive at a peaceful solution to the insurgency problem."

The Communist-backed National Democratic Front (NDF) which has been negotiating with the government since August, had demanded the release of all three if peace talks were to continue.

## Pretoria: Equal education will take 10 years

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa said Tuesday it would be at least a decade before black education reached the standard in whites' schools.

Education Minister F.W. de Klerk made the statement as tens of thousands of black students in the Johannesburg area boycotted classes to protest against the detention of pupils and teachers held under a national state of emergency.

Mr. De Klerk said the government had not finally decided how to achieve its stated goal of equal education for all races.

His statement followed local press reports that he planned heavy cuts in expenditure on whites' schools to finance improved education for blacks. At present the government spends

about eight times more on white pupils than on blacks.

Mr. De Klerk's statement "excluded the possibility of attaining full equality in the provision of education within 10 years' time."

He hinted at some cuts in spending on white schools, saying "a certain degree of rationalisation" would be made in departments now in a favourable position but denied education standards would suffer.

Black education has been a major victim of South Africa's political unrest, with schools disrupted by intermittent student demonstrations and government attempts to restore order.

Since last Thursday, thousands of blacks have boycotted classes at 1,767 schools in segregated townships around Johannesburg.

The Department of Education (DET) said Tuesday that radical black "comrades" had intimidated many pupils into staying away from school but that the protest appeared to be fading.

DET spokesman Job Schoeman said attendance Monday was above 80 per cent at all but 146 schools. Students' demands have included the withdrawal of security forces from schools.

Since the emergency began in June, security forces have been sent into campuses to restore order and the DET has closed 33 black schools because of demonstrations and boycotts.

Mr. Schoeman said it was possible more schools would be shut in the eastern Cape cities of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage if attendance did not improve.

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers and his wife caught a pair of suspected burglars after a two-kilometre chase by car and on foot, police said Monday. The episode began when Ria Lubbers, the premier's wife, saw two men smashing a window of her car parked outside the couple's home, police spokesman Gerrit de Jong said. After calling her husband, Mrs. Lubbers ran outside, followed by the premier. The two men, who were pulling the radio from the car, ran from the scene, the spokesman said. Lubbers and his wife got into the car and after driving for a few minutes, saw the men running toward a golf course, De Jong said. The 47-year-old premier, an avid field hockey player, left the car and chased the men through the rough along the course's ninth hole. The suspects were arrested at the golf course by police. The suspects were being held on suspicion of burglary, De Jong said.

Some of the troops to be withdrawn this month also protected population centres and provided air defence, Gen. Ivanovsky was quoted as saying by the Rumschau.

The affected troops were stationed in the provinces of Kabul, Herat and Baghlan as well as in one other unidentified region, he said in the Rumschau interview.

"The withdrawal is possible because the situation has stabilised to the point where the Afghan army can take over the tasks of the withdrawn soldiers," Gen. Ivanovsky was quoted as saying.

If the situation normalises further, then one day the Afghan army will be able to take care of internal unrest itself," Gen. Ivanovsky told the newspaper.

He did not say if further troop withdrawals were on tap.

Gen. Ivanovsky made clear the Soviets reserved the right to stay in Afghanistan as long as anti-government guerrillas were active, according to the newspaper.

The atmosphere, however, is that of a city in constant fear of siege. Asad Hrol, who identified himself only as an Afghan Communist Party official, told



## Turks turn airwaves blue

ANKARA (R) — More than 200 Turks were charged with swearing or using bad language over citizen's band radio transmitters in a recent police crackdown. The Anatolian News Agency reported that 130 had already been convicted and fined up to 30,000 liras (\$43) each.

## Burmese villagers find trove of gold

RANGOON (R) — Villagers digging for snakes in central Burma have found a treasure trove of more than nine kilograms (20 pounds) of pure gold, authoritative sources have said. They said gold ingots, jewellery, intricately carved bowls and boxes were found near the ancient city of Prome, 285 kilometres north of here, in May and June this year. The government bought the ornaments, believed to be 150 to 200 years old, and put them on display for the first time, in the foyer of parliament for the opening session. It was believed the gold's discoverers were hunting vipers and cobras to sell to the state pharmaceutical industry, which uses them to make anti-venom serum, the sources said.

## Thieves steal Modigliani painting

BRUSSELS (R) — Thieves have stolen a painting by the late Italian artist Amedeo Modigliani worth an estimated \$1 million from a private Brussels residence, the public prosecutor's office has said. A spokesman said three masked men stole the canvas from the home of an 87-year-old woman after tying and gagging her nurse. He said the title of the painting, a Portrait of a Woman, was not known.

## Soft-hearted robber saves victim's life

TUDELA, Spain (R) — A petrol station robber sped off in a getaway car after bundling the attendant into the trunk — then saved his life after skidding into a river, police has said. The soft-hearted robber, who had stolen \$110, managed to release the attendant before the car sank. He then fled on foot, they said.

## Dutch premier catches suspected burglars

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers and his wife caught a pair of suspected burglars after a two-kilometre chase by car and on foot, police said Monday. The episode began when Ria Lubbers, the premier's wife, saw two men smashing a window of her car parked outside the couple's home, police spokesman Gerrit de Jong said. After calling her husband, Mrs. Lubbers ran outside, followed by the premier. The two men, who were pulling the radio from the car, ran from the scene, the spokesman said. Lubbers and his wife got into the car and after driving for a few minutes, saw the men running toward a golf course, De Jong said. The 47-year-old premier, an avid field hockey player, left the car and chased the men through the rough along the course's ninth hole. The suspects were arrested at the golf course by police. The suspects were being held on suspicion of burglary, De Jong said.

## Farmer wins world pumpkin contest

COLLINS, New York (AP) — An annual search for earth's biggest pumpkin was won Monday by a U.S. farmer as growers in a dozen locations around the world lugged their gargantuan gourds to the scale. Robert Gancarz, of Jacobstown, New Jersey, took the top prize of \$4,000 with a 304 kilogramme pumpkin. Weigh-offs also were held in other points in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Wales, Italy, and Australia. No one could top Gancarz's entry, however. "We've been at this for 22 years," said Gancarz, who started after he saw a 100-pound (45 kilogramme) pumpkin in a Philadelphia market. "Then, we just put them out in the field. Now we fumigate the soil, irrigate, fertilize." He said he expects to sell his giants for about \$300 each to fruit stand owners looking for novelties.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
1986 Bridge World Series, Inc.

### BEHIND THE VEIL

Attending Editors: Please note the new P.O. and Address at the end of this column. Beginning Nov. 3, all Goren Bridge material should be sent to this new address.)

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ K J 9 2  
♥ K Q 3  
♦ 5 4  
♣ J 9 3 2

WEST EAST  
♠ 7 6 4 ♠ Q 8 5  
♥ 10 9 8 7 ♥ A J 4  
♦ A Q 3 ♦ J 7 6 2  
♣ 8 7 ♣ 6 5 4

SOUTH  
♠ A 10 9  
♥ 5 2  
♦ K 10 8 6  
♣ A K Q 10

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass  
Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

We have often stressed in this column that, when you have to make a crucial decision, it is best to postpone making it as long as possible to see what you can learn about the opponents' hands. However, when you are playing against shrewd defenders, it can be fatal to rely upon what you think you have learned!

When this hand was dealt in an international team trials, both sides reached three no trump on the auction. After South's no trump opening bid, North probed for a 4-4 spade fit with two clubs, then settled in the no trump game when his partner denied four cards in either major suit.

At both tables the opening lead was the ten of hearts. Declarer covered with dummy's queen, then held up the king one round when East won the ace and continued with the jack of hearts and another.

At one table declarer continued by running the jack of spades, and all was well when the finesse succeeded. Declarer took eight tricks in the black suits and the king of hearts.

At the other table, declarer decided to postpone playing spades until he learned more about the hands. He first took four rounds of clubs, watching carefully what the opponents discarded. West sluffed his low diamond ace and good heart, and East cooperated by discarding a spade!

Not surprisingly, declarer decided that West was protecting the queen of spades and that East held the diamonds. Therefore, he cashed the ace of spades and ran the ten. A grateful East won his now bare queen of spades, shifted to a diamond and, when the smoke had cleared, they had collected a two-trick set and a substantial gain on the deal.